

# Small-Grants Program for Promoting Peace and Human Rights in Colombia



*Second Quarter Report  
July - September 2002*

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# SMALL-GRANTS PROGRAM FOR PROMOTING PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN COLOMBIA

## INDEX

<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>3</b>
Table 1: Summary Description of Approved Projects	3
<b>2. CONTEXT</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Armed Conflict	5
2.2 Victims	6
2.3 Blue Helmets Supporting Return of Displaced Persons.	7
2.4 Peace initiatives of Civilian Resistance	7
2.5 Paeces and Guambianos Indigenous Tribes	7
2.6 Women's march	7
2.7 Youth for Peace National Assembly	7
<b>3. PROGRAM STATUS</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1 Institutional Strengthening of Civil Society Organizations	8
3.2 Human Rights Promotion and Awareness Raising	8
<b>4. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1 Budget vs. Disbursements	13
<b>5. THIRD QUARTER ACTION PLAN</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>6. ANNEXES</b>	<b>15</b>

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Although projects were pre-selected and informally approved in the first semester of 2001, official approval and funds disbursement to IOM for the Small-Grants Program for Promoting Peace and Human Rights in Colombia (hereafter referred to as Peace and Human Rights Program) was provided in March of 2002. Upon completion of its first quarter of implementation, the Program has obtained approval from the donor on the program design and strategy, as well as on 6 specific projects, ranging in budget from \$8,140 to \$52,260, for a total obligation of funds (including expenditures and unliquidated obligations) of \$197,278 USD or 89% of the budget line for Direct Project Costs. At the end of the reporting period, two approved project had been completed and the first disbursements had been granted to an additional four projects, representing a total disbursement to projects of \$83,936.

The six approved projects are being developed in 17 departments of the country and provide substantial and direct benefit to 615 persons, including departmental and municipal peace commissioners, victims of human rights violations, local authorities and NGO representatives, former combatants and former members of the Patriotic Union. Some 15,800 persons benefit indirectly from these projects. Also, we expect to have an extended impact by raising public awareness of 2,128,800 beneficiaries, including viewers of the documentaries, readers of the book and residents of the municipalities where projects with local Peace Commissioners have been developed.

It is worth mentioning that four of the six projects are designed in large part to raise awareness in society at large. The impact of these projects is measured not in the number of direct beneficiaries, but in the effectiveness and range of dissemination of the selected messages. Projects like the Documentary on **"Women Between War & Peace,"** co-financed by the Ministry of Culture, may benefit directly the 50 women who participate in making the documentary, but the program will be viewed by an estimated one million Colombians. To account for this kind of benefit, a third category of beneficiaries is applied, called **"extended impact,"** under which approximately 2,000,000 persons are included for this specific project.

The six approved projects support three strategic areas or components: Institutional Strengthening of Civil Society Entities, Peace Promotion at the Local Level, and, Human Rights Promotion and Awareness Raising. The table below provides summary information on each project and its projected impact:

**Table 1: Summary Description of Approved Projects**

#	PROJECT TITLE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	BENEFICIARIES			GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	COMPONENT
			DIRECT	INDIRECT	EXTENDED		
1	Third National Peace Conference	Asamblea de la Sociedad Civil	50 Representatives from Regional NGOs	3,000 NGO members	3,000 persons	National with Focus on Antioquia	Institutional Strengthening of Civil Society Organizations
2	Strengthening of the Local Commissioners for Peace	Fundación Social	15 Departmental or Municipal Peace Commissioners	60 members of the Offices of the Municipal Peace Commissioners	15,000 persons	15 Departments and Municipalities	Peace Promotion at the Local level

#	PROJECT TITLE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	BENEFICIARIES			GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	COMPONENT
			DIRECT	INDIRECT	EXTENDED		
3	Documentary "Women between War & Peace"	Priscila Padilla /Mincultura/ Mintrabajo	50 women victims of war (natural actors on the documentary)	200 family members	2,000,000 viewers in Colombia	National	Human Rights Promotion and Awareness Raising
4	Prevention, Assistance And Reintegration Program For Victims Of Trafficking In Persons In Colombia	IOM	50 women victims 250 local authorities	150 family members of the victims and 12,000 users of the CD with information related to trafficking	12,000 second hand users of the CD with information related to Trafficking	National	Human Rights Promotion and Awareness Raising
5	M-19 Research and Assistance Pilot	Corporación para la Paz y el Desarrollo Carlos Pizarro León Gómez (CARPIL)	100 Former Combatants	300 family members.	1,500 readers will benefit from the publication of the book	National	Human Rights Promotion and Awareness Raising
6	Women in the Patriotic Union: Reconstruction of Life Stories	Reiniciar	100 women members of the UP	300 family members.	100,000 viewers of the documentary	National with Focus in Santander	Human Rights Promotion and Awareness Raising
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>615</b>	<b>16,010</b>	<b>2,128,800</b>		

The context in which these projects were designed and will be implemented affects their delivery and impact; in the following section, contextual information is provided, emphasizing the policy declarations of the incoming administration and the ensuing debates on the feasible means of ending the conflict and building peace.

In Section III, a brief description and status report is provided on all six ongoing projects, followed by a map of Colombia that shows the municipalities that directly benefit from program activities.

Section IV includes financial data on the program, including disbursement details for each project.

In Section V, an action plan for the next quarter is outlined. As the Peace and Human Rights Program is a twelve month effort, it is expected that the 25,257 USD not yet obligated will be assigned to a new project in the first part of the next quarter. Likewise, initial payments will be disbursed to all approved projects by early 2003.

## 2. CONTEXT

During this reporting period, Colombia witnessed the transition from the Pastrana administration to the new government lead by the independent liberal Alvaro Uribe. The new administration has already presented its political program called **"Firm hands, big heart: The road to trust"**, which has the restitution of **"democratic security"** as its main objective. To achieve this the government has outlined five main strategies: security, democracy, educational revolution, employment generation and a strong anti-corruption campaign. This ambitious program aims to cope with the deterioration of the economic, political and social living conditions of Colombians as reflected in the following figures:

Almost 23 million people live in poverty and 7.4 million are below the poverty line; 60% of the population cannot afford the basic basket of products and family services; 20% of the poorest receive only 4% of GNP. Additionally, one out of five people willing to work cannot find a job. 28% of the population does not have access to potable water and 40% access to sewage systems.

However, to finance its strategy the government will have to cope with a fiscal deficit higher than that forecasted during the presidential campaign. In contrast to the earlier target of 2.3% for the fiscal deficit agreed to with the IMF, the deficit this year is now expected to be at least 4%<sup>1</sup>. The main causes of the growing deficit include decreased tax revenues from the economic recession, low coffee prices and a significant increase in the government's budget inherited from the former administration. In order to comply with the IMF target and to finance its program, the government has decreed a one time special tax on the assets of the wealthiest 300,000 Colombians. It is expected to raise \$800 million. Also, President Uribe has announced austerity measures including fiscal, labor and social security reforms in addition to a reduction of government expenditures on social programs<sup>2</sup>.

### 2.1 Armed Conflict

The new national security policy comprises a set of measures attempting to re-establish state control over Colombian territory. Security forces currently control only about half of the country. Of the 1,110 municipalities, 180 lack police or army presence. The goal is to provide security to all of them. In this regard, the government needs 40,000 additional troops. To reduce costs, the army will recruit 15,000 part-time conscripts subject to military regulations, but who will live in their own homes. Another measure entails obtaining civilian cooperation with the army by providing rewards to informers willing to pass on information on rebel movements and attacks. The goal is to incorporate 1 million civilians to this informers' network<sup>3</sup>. A third tier is to equip and train 5,000 extra soldiers and 10,000 police, financed through the recently levied wealth tax.

Mr. Uribe will complement these operational measures with a more flexible legal framework to implement its policy. As its first step, the government declared state of **"internal commotion"**, a constitutional provision (article 213) which allows the government to decree a range of security measures, bypassing normal legislative procedures when there is disturbance of public order that threatens institutional stability, national security and citizens' co-existence, and cannot be solved by the police.

The government has created **"rehabilitation areas"**, which will be ruled by the military. Within them, war zones can be declared, freedom of movement curtailed and foreigners excluded. The following municipalities have been included in this category: Mahates, María La Baja, Calamar, El Guamo, San Juan de Nepomuceno, San Jacinto, Carmen de Bolívar, Córdoba y Zambrano, in the Department of Bolívar; San Onofre, Colosó, Chalán, Ovejas, Tolú Viejo, Sincé, Galeras, El Roble, San Pedro, Corozal, Sincelejo, San Juan de Betulia, Los Palmitos, Morroa y Buena Vista, in the Department of Sucre; and, Arauca, Arauquita y Saravena in the Department of Arauca.

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<sup>1</sup> Its worth noting, that part of the economic problems can be attributed to the conflict itself. For 2002 costs are estimated in 5.8 points of GNP, equivalent to \$4,696 million dollars.

<sup>2</sup> <http://mensual.prensa.com>

<sup>3</sup> The Economist, September 19 2002.

Both the national Ombudsman and Human Rights organizations have expressed concern regarding the emphasis of the new security policy, alleging that it will convert civilians into military targets, foster paramilitaries and weaken guarantees for the respect and enforcement of IHL and human rights accords.

These measures have been taken within a municipal governance crisis. produced by a fear campaign sponsored by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)<sup>4</sup> which has tried to force at least 175 mayors to abandon their posts. So far, 100 majors have done so, managing their local governments from the departmental capital cities<sup>5</sup>.

The quarter ending on September 30 saw an increase in direct confrontations between the guerrilla, mainly the (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the United Self Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC).

## **2.2 Victims**

According to Amnesty International, the Colombian conflict has a running death toll exceeding 60,000 persons from 1985 through 2001; about 8% of this number is accounted for in 2001 with a total of 5,000 violent deaths (approximately 80% of whom were civilians) and there is no room for serious doubt that death toll this year will outnumber last year's figures.<sup>6</sup>

Excluding Vaupés, San Andrés and Providencia, all departments and 819 of the municipalities are affected by internal displacement. Bogotá, Medellín, Valledupar and Cartagena are the main receptor communities. CODHES talks about 2.7 million IDPs from 1985 to the end of June 2002. The Colombian government has 800,000 registered IDPs and the director of the Social Solidarity Network (the public agency in charge of them) acknowledged that Colombia has around 2 million IDPs.

In 2001, 1,700 persons were kidnapped – as of September 2002 the count for this year had reached 2,200.<sup>7</sup>

During the first nine months of 2002, 459 mine-related accidents were recorded with 129 victims, showing a 70% increase over the same period of 2001<sup>8</sup>. It is considered that there are 411 municipalities and 1,806 areas at risk of mine-related accidents. Mines have been detected in the urban areas of Barrancabermeja, Bogotá, Arauca and Medellín.

In 2001, 140 union leaders were killed; in the first eight months of 2002, 98 union leaders had been killed.<sup>9</sup> Also, Ten journalists were killed.<sup>10</sup>

In the last few months, the FARC has issued more than 200 death threats to mayors who do not abandon their posts. The Government is not accepting resignations.

The armed groups murdered 150 indigenous people during the first six months of 2002 while during 2001, a total of 210 were killed. Although they are only 2% of the population, 8% of the displaced are indigenous. The most affected communities by the armed groups are located in seven departments: Norte de Santander, Chocó, Cauca, Valle, Tolima, Putumayo y Vaupés. Of every 100 IDPs, 11 are Afro-Colombians, 8 are indigenous.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> During the Pastrana administration 50 mayors were assassinated.

<sup>5</sup> El Tiempo, August 29, 2002.

<sup>6</sup> Amnesty International Report on Colombia, May 9 2002.

<sup>7</sup> Figures of País Libre.

<sup>8</sup> Mines Observatory Report, sponsored by IOM under the OTI Peace Program in coordination with the Vice-Presidential Office for Human Rights and the NGO Justapaz.

<sup>9</sup> USLEAP Website.

<sup>10</sup> Idem.

<sup>11</sup> UNHCR, September 2002 report.

### ***2.3 Blue Helmets Supporting Return of Displaced Persons.***

Mr. Uribe's request to the UN for the certification of Colombian soldiers as a special peace-keeping force to protect the families that return to their places of origin was denied because it does not comply with U.N. regulations to establish this type of peace keeping force. The idea of the petition was to implement a mechanism to guarantee the safety of returning IDPs and prevent attacks by armed groups either guerrillas or paramilitaries.

### ***2.4 Peace initiatives of Civilian Resistance***

According to the national Ombudsman, civilian resistance is a legitimate means of popular, voluntary avoidance of direct or indirect participation in the armed conflict. It merits recognition and decided support by the State as well as by society in general, given that the participants are promoting restitution of the social fabric caused by forced displacement, the promotion of livelihood projects and the exercise of ethnic and territorial rights.

### ***2.5 Paeces and Guambianos Indigenous Tribes***

On July 11, 2002, the FARC attacked the Paez indigenous tribe in Toribío, Cauca. During 20 hours of combat, the police forces were out of ammunition and surrendered. At the end of the battle, the guerilla commander agreed to leave the uniformed men in the hands of the local population. Although the local inhabitants had exhibited massive popular support for the mayor, Gabriel Pavi, also an indigenous person, the guerillas demanded his resignation. The Paeces and Guambianos of Cauca have opted for the route of civil resistance, with proposals linked to social processes.

### ***2.6 Women's march***

On July 25, 2002, many thousands of women marched on Bogota from various points of origin throughout the country. These women's organizations, including the Popular Women's Organization (known as OFP by its Spanish acronym), showed their discontent regarding the conflict and promoted policy dialogue as a viable alternative.

### ***2.7 Youth for Peace National Assembly***

Youth for Peace is a nationally representative group of Colombians who are committed to constructing a new Colombia. In September, the group organized the first protest movement in defense of the rights of youth and the promotion of a politically negotiated solution to conflict.

### 3. PROGRAM STATUS

#### 3.1 Institutional Strengthening of Civil Society Organizations

In the strategic area for Institutional Strengthening of Civil Society Entities, a project submitted by the Asamblea de la Sociedad Civil was approved and implemented in 2001.<sup>12</sup> The financial assistance provided by the Program allowed the Asamblea to invite 50 grassroots organizations and NGOs to participate in the **“Third National Peace Conference,”** held in Rionegro, Antioquia on July 19, 20 & 21 of last year, and to set-up a Gallery of photographs, written testimony, letters and other visual aides to increase the visibility of local initiatives for peace promotion, as well as to increase awareness on human rights violations occurring in the context of the Colombian conflict.

The event included participation from 2,800 persons from Antioquia and the rest of the country. National press televised the Photo Gallery and later the footage was included in a documentary film featuring interviews of key Colombian actors (video enclosed in the present report). The Gallery includes displays related to the large-scale killing of Patriotic Union members, violations to union leaders, threats to journalists, murders in Colombia, urban militias, children in conflict, ethnic minorities, among other topics. Since the conference, this gallery has been exhibited in Bogotá, Cali, Barrancabermeja, Ibagué, Villavicencio and Usme. The Asamblea is exploring possibilities to show the gallery in the United States and to set up a permanent exhibit in Bogotá’s new city transportation system (Transmilenio).

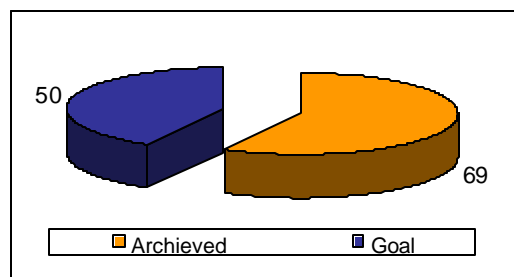
#### 3.2 Human Rights Promotion and Awareness Raising

Under this component four projects are being implemented:

The Documentary on **“Women Between War and Peace”**, for which the Program provided co-financing with the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Labor, profiles the women who have been victimized by the conflict and are now working to promote peace at the national and local levels. The producers interviewed 9 women (ex-combatants, victims of forced disappearances, kidnappings and displacement, and members of the women’s movement) from six different departments and chose nine of them. The following issues were discussed: Protection of human rights; importance of land ownership for rural women; the role played by children as a motivation to fight war; internal displacement; and a dream about finding peaceful solution.

A 52-minutes documentary was presented during an opening ceremony in Bogotá at the beginning of August. It was then broadcasted on different national and local TV-channels and further presentations were made to the media, several women groups and at one university. The documentary is being shown at three different international festivals. Additionally, 6 one-minute clips based on the documentary were produced in order to achieve a broader distribution of the thematic issues treated in the documentary. These clips will be broadcast on national TV-channels.

**Traffic in Persons Assistance Data**



<sup>12</sup> The project was recommended, approved and signed-off on by the then Political Economic Officer, Ms. Leslie Bassett. Due to delays in obtaining formal approval on the Peace and Human Rights Program and the time restrictions for supporting this project, OTI agreed to “lend” the necessary funds for this project from this agency’s IOM-implemented program. The US Embassy person tasked with supervision of the State Department grant to IOM was informed of this arrangement, and a corresponding charge of 22,881 USD to the Peace and Human Rights Program was approved formally at a meeting held on February 25, 2002 at the USAID offices.



Another project under this component is ***“Prevention, Assistance and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking in Persons in Colombia.”*** This project is being implemented directly by IOM. It comprises four major components: i) Awareness raising and training; ii) Design of a Database; iii) Assistance to Victims and iv) Production of a CD-ROM.

We started working with the organizations that will be our implementing partners in different local regions: a) Fundación por la Vida, Cali; b) Programa Espacios de Mujer, Medellín; c) Risaralda Governor’s office, Department of Risaralda; d) Colombian General Attorney’s Office; and, e) ODCCP (United Nations Office for Crime Prevention). The first regional workshop was held in Cali on September 19th and 20th. The topics of the workshop were: the concept of trafficking, international and national legislation against this crime and the human rights of trafficked persons. There were 150 participants from the local government, national authorities, NGOs, teachers and students.

A database format was designed. It includes information about specific trafficking cases. A case follow-up system is being implemented. To date, 69 trafficked victims have been assisted, surpassing the initial goal of 50 women. During this quarter, 6 new cases of trafficking have been handled, 5 of whom were women and one was a minor. Their return to Colombia was arranged and coordinated. They were received at Bogota airport, and they were put in a safe place where they stayed for a few days, while waiting for their connecting flights to their places of origin. Once at home, we coordinated with a local organization that is providing psychological support, medical care, job training and education. Assistance depends on each victim’s profile. Some of them received psychosocial attention once or twice a week. Regular education and vocational training is provided through regional institutions such as SENA and COMFENALCO. In the case of minor victims, our intervention finished with the reception at the airport because the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) takes care of them, according to Colombian law.

The contents of a CD-Rom that will be distributed for informational purposes have been selected. It will contain information on the concept of trafficking; international and national legislation against this crime; human rights of trafficked persons; victim’s testimonies; video-games; maps and websites directories. Currently, IOM is evaluating 3 bids from publicity agencies.

For the next quarter there are 9 more workshops scheduled and the participation of 600 people is expected. Also, the distribution of the CD-ROM will start by the end of next quarter



Another approved project in this strategic area is the ***“M-19 Research and Assistance Pilot”*** with the NGO Corporation for la Paz y el Desarrollo Carlos Pizarro Leongómez (CARPIL). This project represents an opportunity for the M-19 to build a model of participatory research. It seeks to examine deaths, disappearances and tortures of 100 former of M-19 combatants, previously living in the Bogotá area. In a second phase, surviving former combatants and family members will be invited to participate in a process of reconstruction through a series of group sessions, where they will share photographs, letters, documents and stories, in order to put together complete renditions of the events surrounding 100 cases. The results of this investigation, in some or in all cases, will be presented in a book, providing students and interested organizations with information on the cases themselves, as well as a methodology for the participatory research. The project also includes a psychosocial component.

The process of contacting demobilized M19 political leaders, relatives and persons close to the victims started in July, with the purpose of eventually selecting the cases to include in the project. Apart from these individual contacts, there were also visits to government agencies such as the Administrative Department of Security (DAS by its Spanish acronym), Reinsertion Directorate, Ministry of Interior, General Attorney’s Office, Ombudsman, High Commissioner for Peace, and NGOs such as, Compaz, Peace Observatory, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Centre of Research and Popular Education

(CINEP), Progress, Consulting Institution for Human Rights and Displacement (CODHES by its Spanish Acronym). The following unions were also visited: Colombian Federation of Educators (FECODE by its Spanish acronym), Labour Union of the Electric Sector of Colombia (SINTRAELECOL by its Spanish acronym) and Unitary Confederation of Workers (CUT by its Spanish acronym), among others.

Another complementary method that is being used to identify cases was to send out 4000 emails to human rights and peace organizations by working through the “Red de la Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz” (Civil Society Permanent Assembly Network for Peace consisting of nearly 300 organizations). However, to date, only 65 organizations have answered.

During this quarter, there were 9 round tables with the participation of 60 relatives and friends of the victims in order to raise awareness, engage them in the project and support the preparation of documented cases. There was also a workshop in which participants had the possibility of contributing to the development of “**collective memory**”. Participants remembered the way violence events happened to each one of the victims. In this workshop there were 2 psychosocial support sessions.

Up to now, there have been 13 persons interviewed and the interview questionnaire has been sent out by e-mail to other 10 people, some of who are now in exile. To date, the interviews have given information about 101 cases, 30 of which are now completely documented and in a systematization process. One of the greater difficulties found in the implementation of the project is that many of the victims are known by their pseudonym, which makes it difficult to locate their families.

For the next quarter is expected to have the book published. Also to have identified different human rights organizations at the regional, national and international level, where it would be presented. In addition, the database containing information of the cases that were investigated will be updated.

The last project being implemented under the Human Rights Promotion and Awareness Raising component is “**Women in the Patriotic Union: Reconstruction of Life Stories**”, with the NGO Reiniciar. Reiniciar has been dedicated to a continuous process of historical clearing out of cases of murder and disappearance of members of the Patriotic Union (UP by its Spanish acronym). It is a left-wing political movement consolidated in 1985, as a result of peace negotiations between the FARC and President Betancur's administration. Reiniciar estimates that more than 3,000 members of this movement have been murdered, including two presidential candidates, 7 Congressmen, 70 Counselors and hundreds of local leaders.

The components of the project are to: i) Increase the visibility of women's roles in the political movements in Colombia through a video, ii) Reconstruct the life stories of 30 women, including a developing a database, and iii) Promote reconciliation through history clarification, and the publication of the results.

The visibility of women's roles in Colombian political movements is being carried out through a video which gathers 12 testimonies of 30 life stories of women of the UP. Currently the video is in the post production phase. The database was designed and the data are being entered based on the information found in the investigation including the identification of the victim, type of human rights violation, date, location, and alleged violators. The component on Reconstruction of Life Stories of 40 women has completed 12 stories of UP victims of human rights violations. These interviews have taken place in Valle del Cauca, Risaralda, Caldas, Meta, Caquetá, Santander and Bogotá.

For the next quarter the documentary will be finished and sent to human rights organizations. Also, it will be broadcasted on different national and local TV-channels. Further presentations would be made to the media, several women groups and at schools and universities. The database containing information of the cases that were investigated will be updated.

### 3.3 Peace Promotion at the Local Level



In this area one project is being implemented for the **“Strengthening of Local Commissioners for Peace”** by Fundación Social, a well-established NGO created in 1911 under the Jesuits. The project aims to build capacity in 15 local peace commissioners to enhance their role in promoting dialogue, conflict resolution and re-construction of the social fabric in their communities. The project will focus on training and will produce a Basic Guide for Peace Commissioners, a kind of toolbox for persons in this post. To date, the organization has inventoried existing peace offices, made initial contact with them, ascertained their interest in participating and selected 15 departments: Arauca, Bolívar, Caquetá, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Huila, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Santander, Sucre and Valle del Cauca and Antioquia.

In August, the first workshop with the selected Peace Commissioners was carried out. Out of 15 Municipal Peace Commissioners that were selected, 13 representatives attended, as well as the Governor of Tolima.

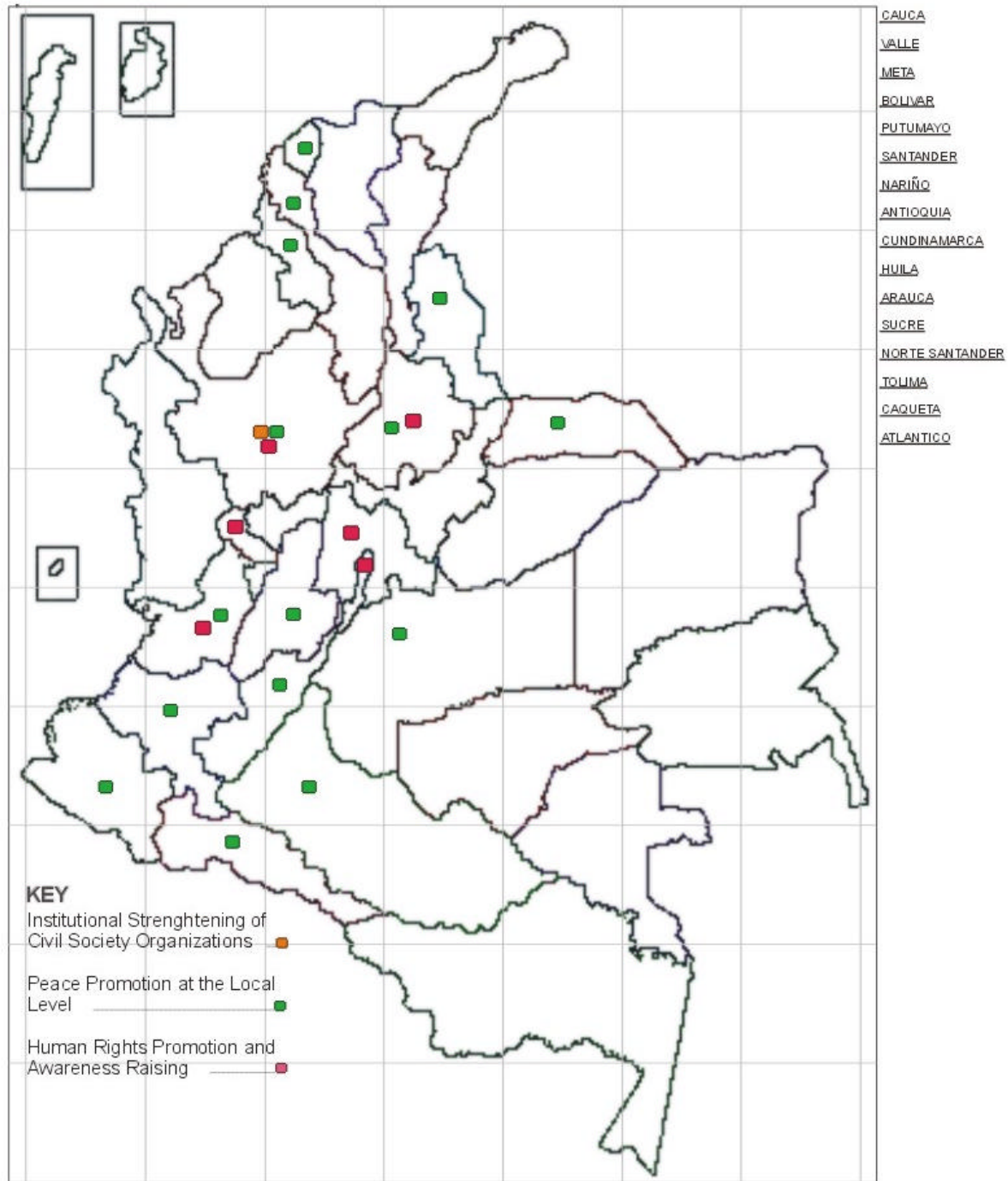
On account of the initiative taken by the assisting Counselors to the first Workshop, there was conformed a **“Permanent Working Table of Departments Peace Counselors and Advisors”**. The purpose of this initiative is to facilitate synergies among peaceful co-existence initiatives; keep track of the development of the armed conflict situation; contribute to the formulation of public policy recommendations that contribute to enhanced impact of the actions of Counselors; and to help construct an effective and articulated relationship with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace.

At the end of August, the academic process began. Two academic guides were sent to the Counselors, including documents on the following subjects: Mediation and Conciliation Techniques, Internal Commotion and Political Reform, Rehabilitation and Peace Zones. The success of this project brought the stimulated the interest of the Academia, to the extent that the Pontificia Javeriana University will provide academic support for the training the Counselors will receive. The university will offer a **“Diploma”** certificate to each project’s participant.

The redesign of the Fundación Social’s Web Page is expected to be undertaken during the upcoming quarter. This Site will include information related to the project. In addition, a second workshop with the 15 Counselors will be held in November.

Table 2: Budgetary Implementation by Project

## Small-Grants Program for Promoting Peace and Human Rights in Colombia



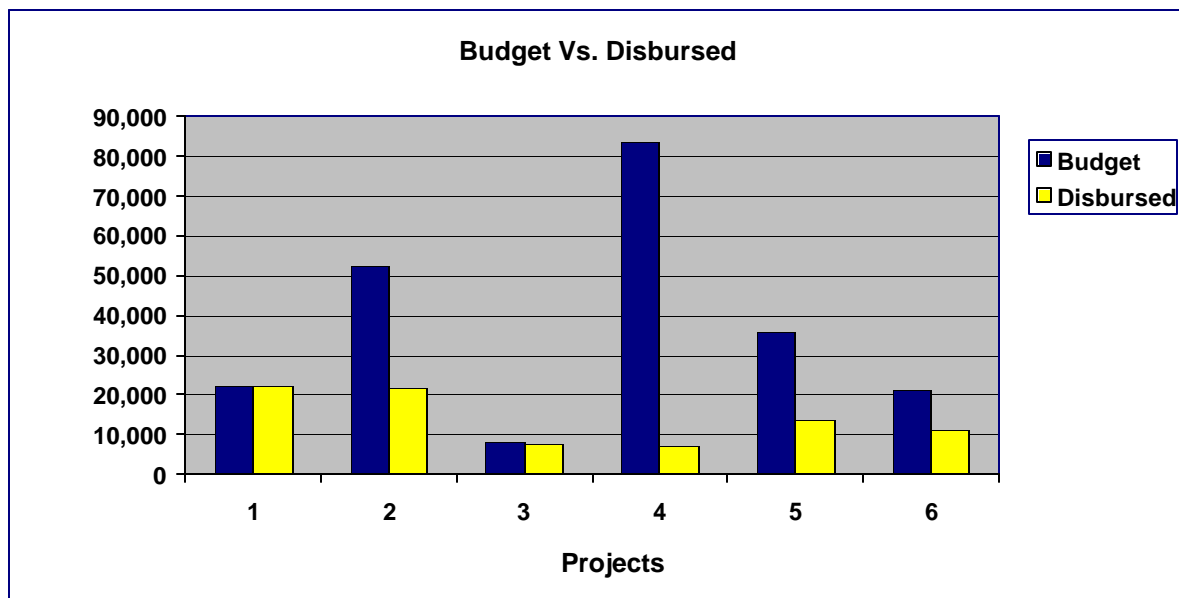
#### 4. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Of the 223,220 USD earmarked for peace and human rights projects under this grant, \$223,200 are obligated under approved projects, of which, \$37,279 were disbursed during this quarter and there is a cumulative disbursement of \$83,396 to date.

##### 4.1 Budget vs. Disbursements

#	PROJECT TITLE	IMPLEMENTED BY	CONTRIBUTION PEACE PROGRAM	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DISBURSEMENT STATUS THROUGH 30/06/2002 (BY IOM)
1	Third National Peace Conference	Asamblea de la Sociedad Civil	22,196	27,335	22,196
2	Strengthening of the Local Commissions for Peace	Fundación Social	52,260	68,590	21,778
3	Documentary "Women between War & Peace"	Priscila Padilla, Mincultura, Mintrabajo	8,140	15,000	7,725
4	Prevention, Assistance And Reintegration Program For Victims Of Trafficking In Persons In Colombia	OIM	83,842	115,000	7,334
5	M-19 Research and Assistance Pilot	CARPIL	35,743	37,069	13,841
6	Women in the Patriotic Union: Reconstruction of Life Stories	Reiniciar	21,039	29,771	11,062
<b>Totals</b>			<b>223,200</b>	<b>292,765</b>	<b>83,936</b>

Chart 1: Budget vs. Disbursements for all approved projects



## 5. THIRD QUARTER ACTION PLAN

One of the projects that had been identified in the previous quarter was with trade union leaders, and was to be implemented by the International Labor Organization. Because the unions desired a different focus than what had been originally planned, the project could not be implemented.

Union leaders had hoped for an awareness campaign to denounce the negligence of the government in investigating and clarifying who were the authors of the assassinations.

In the months of September-December, the Program will develop a new project with two civil society organizations that are involved in prevention and support to trafficked women: "**Las Hermanas Adoratrices de Pereira**" y "**Espacios de Mujer en Medellín**".

With the approval and financing of this final project, all available funds will have been obligated.

It is important to note that IOM provides disbursements to projects according to their demonstrated accomplishment of results and their expenditures. For this reason, funds will not be fully disbursed until the first months of 2003.

IOM will continue to provide technical assistance to its sub-grantees with support from a multi-disciplinary team working in the Mission's three Peace Programs. The team includes a lawyer with a masters in public policy and administration, a sociologist specialized in conflict resolution and human rights, a psychologist, an economist, and an architect.

## **6. ANNEXES**

Annex # 1: 5 Project cards

Annex # 2: A video

<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening Local Peace Commissioners	<b>Coverage:</b>	15 Departments and Municipalities
<b>Strategy:</b>	Peace Promotion at the Local Level	<b>Duration:</b>	6 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	15 Departmental or Municipal Peace Commissioners	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	60 members of the Offices of the Municipal Peace Commissioners
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	15,000 persons	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$68,590
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$52,260	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$ 21,778
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Fundación Social	<b>Other Partners:</b>	

**Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

Fundación Social is a well-established NGO created by the Jesuits in 1911. This Foundation is considered a natural connection between the government and civil society, especially in affairs related to dialogue on solutions to illegal crops and peace negotiations in Colombia.

The project aims to build capacity in 15 local peace commissioners to enhance the role of these governmental offices in promoting dialogue, conflict resolution and re-construction of the social fabric in their communities. The project focuses on training and will also produce a Basic Guide for Peace Commissioners, a kind of toolbox for persons occupying this post.

In August, the first workshop with the selected Peace Commissioners was carried out. Out of 15 Municipal Peace Commissioners that were selected, 13 representatives attended, as well as the Governor of Tolima.

On account of the initiative taken by the assisting Commissioners to the first Workshop, a "Permanent Working Table of Departments Peace Counselors and Advisors" was established. The purpose of this initiative is to facilitate synergies among peaceful co-existence initiatives; keep track of the development of the armed conflict situation; contribute to the formulation of public policy recommendations that contribute to enhanced impact of the actions of Counselors; and help to construct an effective and articulated relationship with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace.

At the end of August, the academic process began. Two academic guides were sent to the Counselors, including documents on the following subjects: Mediation and Conciliation Techniques, Internal Commotion and Political Reform, Rehabilitation and Peace Zones. The success of this project stimulated the interest of the Academia, to the extent that the Pontificia Javeriana University will provide academic support for the training the Counselors will receive. The University will offer a "Diploma" certificate to each project's participant.

IOM is in the contracting process of the company that will redesign the Fundación Social Web Page. This Site will include information related to the project. The new Web Site should be finished by the end of the next quarter. In addition, a second workshop with the 15 Counselors will be held in November.



<b>Title:</b>	Women between War & Peace	<b>Coverage:</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Human Rights Promotion and Awareness Raising	<b>Duration:</b>	Two months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	50 women	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	200 family members
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	2,000,000 viewers in Colombia	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$27,8601
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$8,140	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$ 7,725
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	PRISCILA PADILLA Producer/ Ministry of Culture	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Ministry of Labor

**Description & Status: (Completed)**

The documentary was based on interviews and recordings of the experiences of women from different social, economic and political sectors, regarding the construction of a life for themselves, their families and their children within the context of the armed conflict in Colombia. During the interviews, these women also expressed their opinion on how peace should and could be achieved in the country and their hopes for the future. The purpose of the documentary is to show examples on how Colombian women are contributing to the construction of peace from within their own communities and how every Colombian woman can be a positive influence in promoting a peaceful solution of the conflict.

The producers interviewed 9 women (ex-combatants, victims of forced disappearances, kidnappings and displacement, and members of the women's movement) from six different departments and chose nine of them. The following issues were discussed: Protection of human rights; importance of land ownership for rural women; the role played by children as a motivation to fight war; internal displacement; and a dream about finding peaceful solution.

A 52-minute documentary was presented during an opening ceremony in Bogotá at the beginning of August. It was then broadcast on different national and local TV-channels and further presentations were made to the media, several women groups and at one university. The documentary is being shown at three different international festivals. Additionally, 6 one-minute clips based on the documentary were produced in order to achieve a broader distribution of the thematic issues treated in the documentary. These clips will be broadcast on national TV-channels.

<b>Title:</b>	Prevention, Assistance And Reintegration Program For Victims Of Trafficking In Persons In Colombia	<b>Coverage:</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Human Rights Promotion and Awareness Raising	<b>Duration:</b>	10 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	50 women victims 250 local authorities	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	150 victims' family members and 12,000 CD users
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	12,000 second hand users of the CD	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$115,000
<b>Program. Contribution:</b>	US \$83,842	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$7,334
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	IOM	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Fundación por la Vida; Programa Espacios de Mujer, Medellín; Department of Risaralda; Colombian General Attorney's Office; ODCCP ( United Nations Office for Crime Prevention).

### **Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

This project is being implemented directly by IOM. It comprises four major components: Awareness raising and training; Design of a Database; Assistance to Victims; and, the production of a CD-ROM.

Awareness raising and training: We started working with the organizations that will be our implementing partners in different local regions: a) Fundación por la Vida, Cali; b) Programa Espacios de Mujer, Medellín; c) Department of Risaralda; d) Colombian General Attorney's Office; and, e) ODCCP (United Nations Office for Crime Prevention). The first regional workshop was implemented in Cali on September 19th and 20th. The topics of the workshop were: the concept of trafficking, international and national legislation against this crime and the human rights of trafficked persons <sup>2 1</sup>. There were 150 participants from the local government, national authorities, NGOs, teachers and students. For the next quarter there are 9 more workshops scheduled and the participation of 600 people is expected.

Database: A database format was designed. It includes information about trafficking cases <sup>3 2</sup>. A case follow-up system is being implemented.

Assistance to Victims: To date 69 trafficked victims have been assisted, surpassing the initial goal of 50 women. During this quarter, we handled 6 new cases of trafficking, 5 of whom were women and one of whom was a minor <sup>4 3</sup>. Their return to Colombia was arranged and coordinated. They were received at Bogotá airport, then, they were put in a safe place where they stayed for a few days, while waiting for their connecting flights to return to their places of origin <sup>5 4</sup>. Once at home, we coordinated with a local organization that provides psychological support, medical care, job training and education. This assistance depends on each victim's profile, with some of them receiving psychosocial attention once or twice a week. Regular education and vocational training is provided through regional institutions such as SENA and COMFENALCO. In the case of the victims under 18 years old, our intervention finished with the reception at the airport because the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) takes care of them, according to Colombian law.

Informational material: A CD-Rom will contain information on the concept of trafficking; international and national legislation against this crime; human rights of trafficked persons; victims testimonies; video-games; maps and websites directories. Currently, we are evaluating 3 bids from publicity agencies.

<sup>1</sup> The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The protocols to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children. Palermo, Italy, 2000. Anti-trafficking legislation in Colombia law 747, July 2002. Concepts of trafficking as forced labour servitude, domestic work and slavery

<sup>2</sup> From January 2002 until June 17<sup>th</sup> 2002, IOM started working on about 63 cases. We kept a record of each one that includes: personal Information (name, date of birth, birth place), who and why he/she was recruited, destination country, the reason why he/she came back to Colombia, type of collaboration with local and national authorities, type of assistance received and the recent situation. These records were systematized and the information has been updated

<sup>3</sup> Proceeding from Japan, Spain and Ecuador. There were sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Colombian General Attorney's Office and the Congregation of "Religious Idolatrises of Pereira".

<sup>4</sup> Antioquia, Valle del Cauca and Coffee Region

			005
<b>Title:</b>	M-19 Research and Assistance Pilot	<b>Coverage:</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Human Rights Promotion and Awareness Raising Level	<b>Duration:</b>	6 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	100 Former Combatants and/or their Families	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	300 family members
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	1,500 readers will benefit from the publication of the book	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$37,069
<b>Program. Contribution:</b>	US \$35,743	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$ 13,841
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Corporación para la Paz y el Desarrollo Carlos Pizarro Leongómez (CARPIL)	<b>Other Partners:</b>	

**Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

This project represents an opportunity for the M-19 to once again lead a process closely-related to the peace talks by building a model of participatory research. The idea is to research the deaths, disappearances and tortures of 100 former of M19 combatants, previously living in the Bogotá area. In a second phase, surviving former combatants and family members will be invited to participate in a process of reconstruction through a series of group sessions, where they will share photographs, letters, documents and stories in order to put together complete renditions of the events surrounding 100 cases. The results of this investigation, in some or in all cases, will be presented in a book, providing students and interested organizations with information on the cases themselves, as well as a methodology for the participatory research. The project also includes a psychosocial component.

The process of contacting demobilized M-19 political leaders, relatives and persons close to the victims started in July, with the purpose of eventually selecting the possible cases to include in the project. Apart from these individual contacts, there were also visits to government agencies such as the Administrative Department of Security (DAS by its Spanish acronym), Reinsertion Directorate, Ministry of Interior, General Attorney's Office, Ombudsman, the High Commissioner for Peace, and NGOs such as, Compaz, Peace Observatory, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Center of Research and Popular Education (CINEP), Progresar, Consulting Institution for Human Rights and Displacement (CODHES by its Spanish Acronym). The following unions were also visited: Colombian Federation of Educators (FECODE by its Spanish acronym), Labor Union of the Electric Sector of Colombia (SINTRAELECOL by its Spanish acronym) and Unitary Confederation of Workers (CUT by its Spanish acronym), among others. There were also visits to libraries and documentation Centers in order to do a bibliographic review of the subject and establish relations needed to inquire about the victims and their families. Among others, there were visits to: "Hemeroteca Nacional" (National Library of Newspapers), Luis Angel Arango Library, the Data base Bank of CINEP and the library of Colombian Commission of Jurists.

An important contact for the provision of case information has been the Reinsertion Directorate and the regional offices of this agency. There have been contacts with the regional offices of Cali, Popayan, Bucaramanga, Neiva, Florencia, Barrancabermeja, Valledupar, Riohacha, Ibagué and Medellín, which have facilitated the link between CARPIL and the families and friends of the victims. Another way used for the identification of the cases is the "Red de la Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz" (Civil Society Permanent Assembly Network for Peace) which is conformed by nearly 300 organizations), through which e-mails were sent out to 4,000 Human Rights and Peace organizations. However, to date only 65 organizations have answered.

During this quarter, there were 9 round tables with the participation of 60 relatives and friends of the victims in order raise awareness, engage them in the project and support the preparation of documented cases. There was also a workshop in which participants had the possibility of contributing to the development of “collective memory”, which allowed them to remember the way violent events happened to each one of the victims. In this workshop there were 2 psychosocial support sessions.

Up to now, there have been 13 persons interviewed and the interview questionnaire has been sent out by e-mail to other 10 people, some of whom are now in exile. Up to date, the interviews have given information about 101 cases, 30 of which are now completely documented and in are in a systematization process. One of the difficulties found in the project is that many of the victims are known by their pseudonym which makes it difficult to locate their families.

			006
<b>Title:</b>	Women in the Patriotic Union: Reconstruction of Life Stories	<b>Coverage:</b>	National with Focus on Santander
<b>Strategy:</b>	Human Rights Promotion and Awareness Raising	<b>Duration:</b>	6 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	100 women of the UP	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	300 family members
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	100,000 viewers of the documentary	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$29,771
<b>Program. Contribution:</b>	US \$21,039	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$ 11,062
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	REINICIAR	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p>Forced displacement of many political activists from Barrancabermeja brought them to Bogotá. They founded the Corporation “Reiniciar” in 1992. The objectives of the organization are to protect human rights, document and publicize abuses, and, assist victims. Since its founding, Reiniciar has been dedicated to a continuous process of historical clearing out of cases of murder and disappearance of members of the Patriotic Union (UP by its Spanish acronym). It is a left-wing political movement consolidated in 1985, as a result of peace negotiations between the FARC and President Betancur’s administration. Reiniciar estimates that more than 3,000 members of this movement have been murdered, including two presidential candidates, 7 Congressmen, 70 Counselors and hundreds of local leaders.</p> <p>The components of the project are to: i) Increase the visibility of women’s role in the political movements in Colombia through a video, ii) Reconstruct the life stories of 30 women, including developing a database, and iii) Promote reconciliation through history clarification, and the publication of the results.</p> <p>The visibility of women’s roles in Colombian political movements is being carried out through a video which gathers 12 testimonies of 30 life stories of women of the UP. Currently the video is in the post production-edition phase.</p> <p>Design of the data base was completed and the data entry process is underway based on information found in the investigation including the identification of the victim, type of human rights violation, date, location, and alleged violators. The component of Reconstruction of Life Stories of 40 women has completed 12 stories of UP victims of human rights violations. The interviews have taken place in Valle del Cauca, Risaralda, Caldas, Meta, Caquetá, Santander and Bogotá.</p> <p>For the next quarter is expected to have the book published. Also to have identified different human rights organizations at the regional, national and international level, where it would be presented. In addition, the database containing information of the cases that were investigated will be updated.</p>			

## ANNEX # 2

